Rushville Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for those constituents that were detected as part of our 2010 monitoring.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report, concerning your water utility, or if you would like information regarding boil water advisories visit our website at www.cityofrushville.com or the wellhead protection program, please contact Leslie Day at (765) 932-4124. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Utility Board meetings held at 5:00 PM on the third Wednesday of each month

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rushville Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the exposure by flushing your tap for 1 to 2 minutes prior to drinking or cooking.. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, have it tested. Information is available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All of us at Rushville City Utilities work diligently every day to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Parameter	Violation Yes / No	Maximum Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Inorganic Constituents						
Barium 2009	No	0.154	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper 2008	No	0.169 (1)	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead 2008	No	0.0037(1)	PPM	0	AL-.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride 2010	No	1..3 (2)	PPM	4	4	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate-N 2010	No	0.100	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium 2009	No	13.9	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate 1994	No	.023	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Constituents						
Total (HAA5) 2010	No	0.0	ppb	N/A	.06 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) 2010	No	11.0	ppb	N/A	.08 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

2008

- Level reported for Copper and Lead represents the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples

2005

(2) - Levels of Fluoride detected range from .7- 2.1 PPM.

All other tested contaminants were below detection limits.

All analyses performed in 2010 except for Lead and Copper in 2008, Sulfate 1994, Barium 2009, Sodium 2009. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data while representative, is more than one year old.

Included in the table above, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (N/A) - no MCLG or MCL had been established for these unregulated constituents.

Parts per million (PPM) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (PPB) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the health effect.